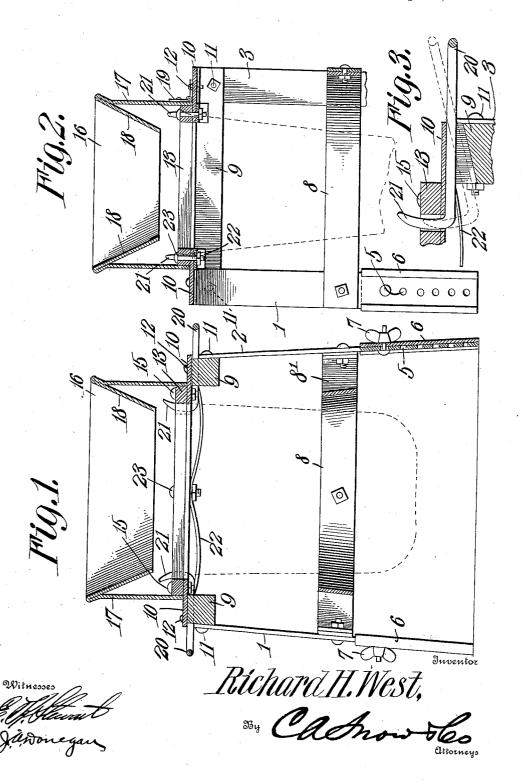
## R. H. WEST. SACK HOLDER. APPLICATION FILED MAR. 6, 1908.

917,820.

Patented Apr. 13, 1909.



HE NORRIS PETERS OD., WASHINGTON, D. C.

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD H. WEST, OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

## SACK-HOLDER.

No. 917,820.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 13, 1909.

Application filed March 6, 1908. Serial No. 419.598.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD H. WEST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, in the county of Garrett and State 5 of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Sack-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sack holders, and particularly to the kind employed in 10 flour mills, grain elevators, and the like.

It has for its object to provide a means for holding open the mouth of a sack to be

Another object is to provide a holding 15 means from which the sack can be detached after being filled.

Still another object is to render the device

adjustable to various sizes of sacks.

The device may be used in connection 20 with a platform scale, and is made of a size sufficient to straddle the ordinary type of scale used in granaries and the like. In such instances the grain is conveyed to the scale by chutes.

The device will be found very advantageous since it embodies a hopper which may underlie a chute and reliably guide the ma-

terial to the open sack.

With these and other objects in view, as 30 will more fully hereinafter appear, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly 35 pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportions, size and minor details of the structure may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the 40 advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a sectional view of the device showing a sack held arranged to be filled. Fig. 2 is an end elevation. Fig. 3 is a view of the

45 detaching mechanism.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the draw-

The sacking device in the present instance is shown as comprising four uprights, preferably of wood, metal or other suitable material arranged in pairs parallel to each other and sufficiently spaced apart to per-55 mit a bag being interposed between, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The lower portion projecting ends enter through registering

of each upright is provided with a plurality of perforations 5, and over this portion is slidingly fitted sleeves 6 provided with a perforation for the reception of a winged 60 nut 7. The function of this construction is to render the support formed by the bars adjustable, since by sliding the sleeves on the uprights securing the same in place by means of the winged nuts, renders it possi- 65 ble to adjust the device to any required height above the ground, or, in other words, to suit bags of varying lengths.

The rear uprights 1 and 2 are intermediately connected by bars 8 which serve to 70 strengthen the support against rocking movement. The rear uprights are connected to the front by means of similar brace rods 8' and the space between the front uprights is left open in order to permit the 75 sacks being removed after the same have

been filled and detached.

Extending from the front to the rear uprights at their upper ends are girders 9 secured to the uprights by screws or bolts 11. 80 The girders form supports for the brace frame 10 and screws or bolts 12 secure the

latter to the uprights and girders.

 $\Lambda$  square opening in the frame 10 is of a size larger than the opening of the sacks or- 85 dinarily used, and flanking this opening is a flange 13 secured to the frame by bolts or screws 15. The function of this flange is to form a support against lateral movement of the hopper 16, which is of a size to snugly fit 90 over the flange. The hopper used may be of the ordinary type, and, in the present instance, is shown formed with outer vertical walls 17, and inner walls 18 projecting downwardly from the upper ends of the outer walls 95 and at an acute angle thereto and forming a guide to the mouth of the sack below the base frame. The hopper is secured to the base frame by means of hinges 19, the function of which will presently appear.

The bag holding mechanism in the present instance is shown as comprising a metallic bar or rod 20 having portions on either side of its middle section bent at right angles, and the free ends 21 turned upwardly at approxi- 105 mately right angles. In the present construction two of these rods are employed, and are disposed in transverse recesses or seats formed in the upper faces of the girders

apertures formed in the base frame and flange 13, and in their normal position project upwardly and beyond the upper face of the flange. Leaf springs 22 intermediately secured to the base frame 10 by means of screws or bolts 23 are of a length sufficient to span the distance between the girders 9 and are so arranged as to underlie the end sections 21 of the detaching rods, and normally tend to force the latter in an upright direction against the lower face of the base plate, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the use of the device, the hopper 16 is first thrown back and away from the opening 13 in the base frame on its hinges 19. The sack to be filled is then inserted through the opening in the base frame and the top hung on the pointed sections 21. The hopper is then returned to its normal position and the parts 23 occupy the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The substance with which the sack is to be filled is now admitted through the hopper and guided into the sack. When the required amount has entered the sack, the bars 25 20 are tilted upwardly. This causes the sections 21 to descend beneath the upper face of the flange 13 and thereby release the sack, it being understood that the device has been so adjusted that the sack to be filled will be 30 suspended either above or rest on the ground. When pressure on the bar 20 is removed, the

springs 22 will restore the parts to their nor-

mal positions.

What is claimed is:—

917,820

1. A sacking device embodying a support 35 having uprights and recessed girders connecting the uprights, a frame carried by the support, a flange on the frame, a hopper pivotally mounted on the frame and adapted to embrace the flange, bag holding members 40 disposed beneath the frame on the opposed sides thereof and supported by the girders, the free ends of which extend upwardly through the frame and flange, and means for yieldingly holding the ends in a normal position projecting above the flange.

2. A sacking device embodying a support having uprights and recessed girders connecting the uprights, a frame carried by the support, a flange on the frame, bag holding 50 members having portions bent at right angles disposed in the recesses of the girders, the free ends of said members projecting upwardly through the frame and the flange, springs secured to the frame, the ends of 55 which bear against the releasing member to yieldingly hold the free ends of the latter above the flange.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature 60 in the presence of two witnesses.

RICHARD H. WEST.

Witnesses:
Wm. E. Broderick,
Stuart F. Hamill.